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of including the violation of this right within the somewhat uncertain definition of a tort it is strange that the author has entirely ignored it, especially when we find so excellent and suggestive a discussion of the nature of a tort as appears in Chapters I and II, particularly in connection with the comments on *Rich v. New York, etc., Ry.*, 87 N. Y. 382.

Without attempting to treat the history or the theory of the law of torts exhaustively, the author has presented with remarkable brevity and accuracy the legal principles involved in modern tort litigation, and his book will, we believe, find very general and cordial acceptance.

H. W. B.

CASES ON TORTS. By FRANCIS M. BURDICK, Dwight Professor of Law in Columbia University School of Law. Third Edition. Albany: Banks & Co. 1905. Pp xii, 1000.

This volume has been prepared by Professor Burdick and the cases selected and arranged for the use of law students in connection with his treatise on the *Law of Torts*. The divisions of the subject follow the classification of the text book both in the general outline of the work, and in the subdivisions of the same.

The success of this collection of cases is attested by those who have used it, and this third edition shows a careful selection of recent cases for addition to those formerly included, thus insuring the continuance of its valuable character as a body of cases illustrating the essential principles of tort law.

It may be doubted whether the "case system" can be utilized to best advantage when the collection of decisions is paralleled by a treatise analyzing the subject. Though the student finds the subject adequately expounded in such a text book, he is unlikely to secure the discipline and the resulting thoroughness of comprehension which results from an independent study of the cases.

H. W. B.

THE LAW OF TORTS. By MELVILLE MADISON BIGELOW. Eighth Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1907. Pp. xxxv, 502.

When a legal text book reaches its eighth edition it establishes a claim to favorable recognition. This recognition may be due to its success as a treatise of particular utility, or to its adequacy as a thorough and comprehensive discussion of underlying principles. Bigelow on Torts is entitled, we believe, to recognition on both grounds, and particularly in this